

# The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## HORROR AT THE FAIR

The Electric Lights Suddenly Go Out

At the Wild Animal Show at the Midwinter Fair.

In the Darkness the Lions Attack Their Keeper.

## AWFUL SOUNDS HEARD

By the Audience Through the Darkness.

The Keeper Is Finally Bravely Rescued.

## FORTY-THREE WOUNDS

Found On His Body But He Still Lives.

## EX- JUDGE EXCLUDES THE JUDGE

Mr. Thurston of Union Pacific Says Contractors of Turner Officials Don't Hold.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—John C. Corvin, special government counsel, and John M. Thurston, attorney for the receivers of the Union Pacific, arrived here today from Omaha to present to Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of the United States circuit court, a petition for relief from recent orders made by United States Judges Hallett and Blair.

Their briefs are already prepared and voluminous documents being principally exhibits. In effect the attorneys seek to couple the interests of the government and the bondholders and to secure orders which will enable the receivers to run the system in the owners' interests rather than that of the beneficiaries of contracts made before the receivers took hold.

Mr. Thurston stated that he is of the opinion that a traffic arrangement made by former officials of the road is not binding with the receivers and he is here in the hope of getting a decision to that effect from Judge Caldwell.

Mr. Thurston also holds that the wage schedule made by former officials of the road is not binding upon the receivers, his opinion having been sustained by the circuit courts of Nebraska and Oregon and willing to get that contract overthrown, or modified.

Charles W. Whiley, counsel at St. Etienne, France, thinks the main obstacles to extension of trade in American wheat flour are the customs duties and the cost of transportation. They prefer to import Russian wheat and grind it.

Byron Daniels, counsel at Hull, says:

"The American flour retains a supremacy in the official returns, and everything points to still further development of trade, especially within the area of wheat cultivation in the United Kingdom, is being constantly restricted."

James A. Smith, commercial agent at Mayence, says the Germans prefer rye bread to wheat bread. Immense quantities of American wheat are ground up into flour in Germany. The German milling is considered better than that in the United States. He says: "If the American flour mills will compete in Germany with as good a product as the German mills turn out, they can find a market."

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William B. Hall, counsel at Nice, emphasizes the necessity of American mills being represented by experienced agents. American flour is said to have been brought there in small quantities and to have been sold at better terms than other kinds, even against the disadvantages of freights, etc. Counsel Hall says: "American high grades of flour at equal prices with those of other countries should meet with ready acceptance, but I should recommend samples to be put in the hands of brokers before making large consignments."

W. E. Muntz, commercial agent at Turin, Italy, says the tax on imported food is the chief obstacle to the trade. He says: "An enterprising business house in Turin undertook to introduce American flour to the market in the United States prior to its availability and the American flour could be sold profitably."

On examination it had been found that such petitions had really been presented to the house committee on ways and means. Those purporting to be signed by officers of the Union in remote western towns. Letters had been sent to those towns and it had been found that no persons lived in the locality bearing the names signed to the petitions.

"I have the pleasure now," he said, "of presenting a remonstrance from the national W. C. T. U. against a tax on whisky."

This remonstrance is signed by officers of the W. C. T. U. in forty-four states and three territories and these sixty-eight women do not believe that the United States ought to enter into copartnership in either the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors."

Senator Lodge, (Mass.), presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a record in the case of the investigation in the Boston custom house.

The bill to compel the Rock Island railroad to stop its trains at End and Round Pond in Oklahoma came up as the unfinished business, and Senator Palmer of Illinois took the floor in favor of the bill. He argued that the people of these towns were suffering a wrong and injustice and that it being within the power of Congress to afford relief, this bill should be passed without delay.

The bill was opposed by Senator Carey of Wyoming and Senator Martin of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE

Bland Unable to Bring the Seigniorage Debate to a Close.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—At the opening of the session of the house this morning the resignation of its representative to the king of South Carolina, who has been appointed United States district judge, was read and passed on file. The resignation took effect today.

Mr. Hunter (Dem., Ill.) rose to a question of privilege and made a lengthy explanation of his vote on agricultural implements and diamonds while the tariff bill was being considered in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Reed asked unanimous consent that the oath be administered to Messrs. Quigley and Straus, the newly elected members from New York, whose credentials have not yet arrived. There was no objection, and their colleagues, Messrs. Cummings and Dunphy, escorted them to the bar of the house, where they were sworn in.

Mr. Bland then moved to go into committee of the whole for further consideration of the seigniorage bill.

Pending the motion Mr. Bland tried to reach an agreement with the opponents of the bill to close general debate this afternoon at 5 o'clock, but Mr. Reed called for the regular order.

Mr. Stone (Dem., Ky.) took the floor.

That there was a deficiency in the revenues of the government, and that there would be a larger deficiency, he said, no doubt, during the first section of this bill proposed to give the surplus assets of the government to meet this deficiency. He urged that there was no virtue in the claim set up that the seigniorage bill was pledged to the redemption of the outstanding treasury notes, as both Secretary Foster and Secretary Carlisle had held that those bonds were redeemable in either gold or silver. The sale of bonds had not, or could not strengthen the treasury. It simply increased the obligations of the government and made it harder for the treasury to meet its obligations.

In addition to the gentlemen whose names are given above, S. C. Carroll, of the New York World; Howard White, of the New York Evening Post; C. E. Lucas, of the New York Commercial Advertiser; E. H. Butler, of the Buffalo News, and others from New York and New England, went west by other roads. All of the above represented are members of the Associated Press.

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